



Conisbrough Urban District Council

ANNUAL REPORT



of the

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

for the Year

1956





CONISBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH
DEPARTMENT



J. A. W. REID, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

R. E. INGLEBY, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., R.P.C.

Senior Public Health Inspector

C O N T E N T S

	Pages
1. Members of Health Committee	3
2. Preface	5—8

SECTION A.	
Statistics of the Area	9—16
SECTION B.	
General Provision of Health Services in the Urban District	17—35
SECTION C.	
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	36—48
SECTION D.	
Housing	48—51
SECTION E.	
Food Hygiene	51—57
SECTION F.	
Prevalence of, and Control Over, Infectious and Other Diseases	57—60

CONISBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERS, 1956

Chairman of the Council :

Councillor B. ROBERTS (County Alderman)

Vice-Chairman of the Council :

Councillor J. PRENDERGAST (County Councillor)

Chairman of the Public Health Committee :

Councillor I. HOUGHTON

Councillors :

Mrs. F. M. ROBERTS

G. CHESHIRE

T. DAVEY

P. E. DYSON

H. GOMERSALL

G. GUEST

T. HILL

D. SHELDON

R. H. SHEPHARD

J. STEWART

A. E. TYAS

H. WILLIAMS



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2017 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29121656>

P R E F A C E

Public Health Department,
5, High Street,
Conisbrough.
July, 1957.

To the Minister of Health and
to the Chairman and Members of
The Conisbrough Urban District Council.
Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1956, which has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health.

Since February, 1955, Dr. B. R. A. Demaine has been acting as Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer, Division 30, and I commenced my duties on the 17th September, 1956.

The period of this Report covers the last 9 months of Dr. Demaine's tenure of office, and I desire to thank her for her conscientious hard work during her Medical Officership and for her help and wholehearted co-operation since I succeeded her.

Compared with 1955, this year's main statistics show a rise of 480 in the population and in the Infant Mortality Rate; the General Death Rate and Birth Rate and Maternal Mortality Rate remain about the same; and the Stillbirth Rate and Pulmonary Tuberculosis case incidence and Death Rate have fallen.

This year is the commencement of the second 10 year decade after the second World War. During the first 10 year period the trend of the vital statistics of the Urban District has been that of a slight rise in the population and the Stillbirth Rate, and a fall in the Birth Rate, Infant Mortality Rate, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis case incidence and Death Rate.

The Census figures of 1951 gives a guide to the Post-War social conditions in the Urban District. At that time, it was found that 16,415 persons, 8,315 males, 8,100 females, living as 4,301 separate households, in 19,581 rooms, comprising 4,170 dwellings, resided in the Urban District.

Compared with the 1931 Census, the last Census shows a population decrease of 1,759; a fall in the percentage of families in separate dwellings of one or two rooms, from 4·6 to 1·02; an increase of 450 in the number of inhabited houses, and the percentage of families sharing a dwelling and living at a density of more than 2 per room was 3% in 1951 which shows little change from 1931.

During 1956, the coming into use of a vaccine for protection against Anterior Poliomyelitis and the Clean Air Act were two important developments in Public Health practice. 782 children 421 boys and 361 girls between the ages of 2 years and 9 years registered for vaccination against Poliomyelitis. This represents 31 per cent of all children in the Urban District in this age group. Before vaccination ceased at the end of June, 62 children had been given protection against the disease and a further 18 received 2 injections in the Autumn and before the end of the year.

The Clean Air Act became Law in October, and if smokeless zones are to be set up within a reasonable time, mining areas such as the Urban District will need to press for a national solution of the problem of home coal. The use of coal as a domestic fuel is out-moded. From the national view-point the best use which can be made of the nation's coal resources is by the chemist because of its valuable by-products and not by the housewife as a wasteful fuel.

I wish to express my thanks to my Chairman, Members of the Committees, Officials of the Council and my staff in the Health Department and the Divisional Office, for their understanding and co-operation since my appointment.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. W. REID,

Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Conisbrough Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

This is the 35th Annual Report submitted for your consideration and the eleventh with which I have been associated.

During these years one cannot help but notice that with more prosperity in the Mining Industry the standard of living has, and still is, improving. No longer does one find the amount of overcrowding and conditions which therewith prevailed 10 years ago; increased housing accommodation has led to a more "house proud" atmosphere amongst the tenants and the cases of verminous housing have most definitely declined even though the number of houses has shown a considerable increase. It is to be hoped that the industry will continue to flourish and the rate of progress recorded will not be retarded.

Major items in the work of the Department have been the Slum Clearance Programme and it has, up to now, been noticeable that no Appeals have been lodged with the Minister up to this year. However, as was anticipated Appeals were bound to be lodged and this has happened; two Public Local Enquiries are to be held in the new year.

The calls upon the Public Cleansing Service continue to increase with the expansion of the housing programme. The movement of staff to more lucrative employment in private industry has been one of the primary difficulties in running this service for a considerable period. However, the Council's appeal to the Joint Industrial Council for the payment of a 2d. per hour plus rate has done much to stabilise the migratory labour problem and enabled the work to proceed more satisfactorily.

One noticeable feature has been the decrease in the value of salvageable material particularly the embargo placed upon the quantity of waste paper which Paper Mills are willing to take, and consequently the revenue from salvage has again suffered this year.

Unauthorised trespass upon the Tip together with the lighting of fires has again been a feature in which it has been necessary to call upon the service out of hours, not only the Cleansing staff, but the Fire Service who have given full co-operation.

Being an industrial area, atmospheric pollution is one of the major problems of the urban district and due to Council's interest in this matter, industrial black smoke will be a considerable rarity in this area in the not too distant future. The acidity figures however do not tend to reduce very much and with the increased Electricity Power Station output in the not too distant future this figure will rise.

As the principal occupation of the district is mining, coal is the principal solid fuel, and its universal use presents a pollution problem of some magnitude.

Private slaughtering is still being undertaken in the area, and meat inspection is being undertaken by the Inspectorial Staff at a variety of hours of the day. The quality of the meat slaughtered is very high and it is seldom that one meets with cow beef being slaughtered within this area.

The full impact of the new Food Hygiene Regulations will not make itself felt immediately it being the intention of the Council to spread this work over the next two or three years. It will be appreciated that with the limited staff primarily engaged on Slum Clearance, Demolition and Housing Repairs, quick results will not be obtained in applying food hygiene standards. It is proposed, however, early in the New Year, for the Medical Officer of Health and myself to hold Food Hygiene Classes and by this means, to disseminate the knowledge more rapidly and to obtain a higher standard quickly.

In carrying out the many and varied duties of the department, I wish to express my thanks to the Heads of the other Departments, and the staff in the department, for their co-operation and assistance on the various matters.

Again I wish to thank the Chairman and the Council for their interest and support given to the work of the department. It gives one much satisfaction to know that the Public Health Chairman and the Councillors are so interested in matters appertaining to public health in their district.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

R. E. INGLEBY,

Senior Public Health Inspector
and Public Cleansing Officer.

SECTION "A"

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

(a) General Statistics

Area (in acres)	1,593
Registrar General's estimate of Resident Population, Mid-1956	17,400
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1956	4,992
Population density (persons per house)	3.5
House density (houses per acre)	3.08
Rateable Value	£69,544
Net product of a penny rate	£390

(b) Physical and Social Conditions

Conisbrough is a town with a historical past. It is reputed to have been founded by the ancient Britons who called it Caer Conan, and the Saxon form of this name has survived to the present day. In Saxon and later times the village was of considerable importance as the Head Town of an extensive fee of 28 towns and villages. It was then a colony of agriculturists.

In 1821, the population was 1,142 and indications of industry at that time are limited to 2 Corn Mills, a Wood Turning Factory, 2 Brickfields, and a number of small Lime Stone Quarries.

The sinking of Denaby Main Colliery in 1866 resulted in the development of Denaby Main, a purely colliery settlement to the west of Conisbrough. An extensive Glass Works (now disused), and the subsequent establishment of Cadeby Main Colliery in 1893, attracted further workers, and by 1821 the population had increased to 15,860. Since 1946, i.e., in the last 10 years, the Registrar General estimates that the population has increased from 16,080 to 17,400.

Similarly in the last 10 years, the number of inhabited houses has increased by 1,020 from 3,972 in 1946 to 4,992 in 1956.

The rateable value and net product of a 1d. rate are both the highest ever recorded.

Mr. R. G. Moorman, Manager of the Employment Exchange, Mexborough, has kindly forwarded the following information relating to the occupations of the population :—

In Conisbrough there are approximately 3,700 employed at the collieries and ancillary undertakings, 300 at the I.C.I. Factory, and 200 at the Lime Stone Quarries. The Local Authority employs about 130, Brick Works 50, and the remainder are employed in Building, Distributive and Miscellaneous Occupations, locally or in other districts.

Unemployment throughout the year has remained at about 1·3 or 1·4% of the insured population. A brief analysis of the main types of disabled persons registered at the Mexborough office is as follows :—

Injuries to Lower Limbs	...	...	...	12·7%
Limb Amputees	...	...	...	12%
Injuries to upper limbs	...	...	...	9·5%
Paraplegia Cases	...	...	...	7·1%
Bronchial Cases	...	...	...	7%
Pneumoconiosis Cases	...	...	...	5·1%

I am indebted to Mr. Maxwell, Area Officer, The National Assistance Board, for the following information relating to residents receiving National Assistance in the Urban District at the end of 1956 :

Unemployed, disabled and others	...	...	98
Sick	...	...	83
Retirement Pensioners	...	...	511
Widows and other women with dependent children	...	...	68

760

VITAL STATISTICS

(c)

Live Births—

	Males	Females	Total
Total	185	160	345
Legitimate	178	157	335
Illegitimate	7	3	10
Birth rate (uncorrected)	...	...	19·2
Comparability factor	...	...	0·96
Birth rate (corrected)	...	...	18·4
Illegitimate births per 1,000 live-births	...	...	28·9

Still-births—

					Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
Rate per 1,000 live and still-births							14.7
Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population							0.28

Deaths—

					Males	Females	Total
All causes	...	...	...	...	100	77	177
Death rate (uncorrected)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.1
Comparability factor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.41
Death rate (corrected)	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.2
Maternal death rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Cancer	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Pregnancy Childbirth and Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age—

					Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	...	12	5	17
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	11	5	16
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1

Death rate of Infants under 1 year of age—

All Infants per 1,000 registered live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.7
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	47.7
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age—

					Males	Females	Total
Total	...	...	...	...	9	3	12
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	8	3	11
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Neo-natal death rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.7

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Causes and Ages at Death

	Weeks				Months					Total
	Un- der 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	1-2	2-3	3-6	6-9	9-12	
Prematurity	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Respiratory Infections	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	8
Birth Injury	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Atelectasis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Convulsions	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
TOTALS	11	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	17

7 deaths were recorded in the 1st Quarter, 6 in the 2nd Quarter, 3 in the 3rd Quarter and 1 in the last Quarter of the year.

Principal Causes of Death	No. of deaths	% of all deaths
Heart Disease	68	38.4%
Cancer	29	16.3%
Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	6.7%
Respiratory Infections	29	16.3%

Deaths from Cancer

	1951		1942		1953		1954		1955		1956	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Malignant Neoplasm, uterus (F)	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	3
Malignant Neoplasm, stomach and Duodenum	4	3	6	1	3	6	4	1	2	4	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, breast	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	4	—	5
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung and Bronchus	7	—	2	—	4	—	3	2	2	—	4	—
Malignant Neoplasm, all other sites including (Leukaemia and Aleukaemia)	3	5	11	8	7	8	9	3	11	6	8	8
TOTALS	14	10	19	11	14	19	16	9	15	15	12	17

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1956

						Males	Fem.	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	...	...			2	1	3
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	...	...	...	...	—	2	2
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...			—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...		—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases					—	—	—
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...				—	1	1
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus					4	—	4
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...			—	5	5
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...			—	3	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	...	...	7	7	14
15.	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	...				1	1	2
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system					5	7	12
18.	Coronary diseases, angina	...	...			11	5	16
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...				6	5	11
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	19	17	36
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...			3	2	5
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	13	5	18
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system					5	1	6
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...				1	—	1
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...				1	—	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...		3	1	4

Deaths from all causes—cont.

	Males	Fem.	Total
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformation	—	—	—
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	10	19
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	—	1
34. All other accidents	3	—	3
35. Suicide	—	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	100	77	177

CONISBROUGH URBAN DISTRICT PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR POST-WAR YEARS

	1956	5 Year Mean	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	5 year Mean	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Population	17400	16700	17330	16640	16580	16500	16450	16428	16660	16680	16530	16190	16080
Birth Rate (per 1000 population)	19.2	18.7	19.5	18.0	18.2	19.6	18.2	23.6	19.9	21.3	27.7	27.7	24.3
Death Rate (per 1000 population)	10.1	10.26	10.2	10.6	9.5	9.5	11.4	10.62	10.9	9.6	10.3	13.0	9.3
Infantile Mortality (per 1000 live births)	50.7	33.7	44.4	30.0	16.6	30.9	46.8	48.96	39.1	30.9	58.8	74.0	42.0
Stillbirth Rate (per 1000 live and Stillbirths).....	14.7	34.16	17.4	47.6	32.1	44.5	29.2	23.2	23.5	21.9	26.9	21.9	21.8
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1000 Live and Stillbirths)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.5	2.9	0.00	0.00	2.2	2.4
Pulmonary Tuberculosis Case Incidence (per 1000 population)	0.90	1.27	1.15	1.50	1.14	1.63	1.15	1.02	1.44	1.02	0.90	0.74	1.0
Pulmonary T.B. Death Rate (per 1000 population)	0.16	0.3	0.40	0.24	0.30	0.24	0.30	0.8	0.66	0.53	0.60	0.93	0.87

MORBIDITY STATISTICS

New Claims to Sickness Benefit 1956

Mexborough M.N.I. Office

Week ending—			Week ending—		
January	10	551	July	3	338
	17	524		10	331
	24	604		17	308
	31	741		24	354
				31	354
		2420			1685
February	7	790	August	7	136
	14	710		14	354
	21	659		21	419
	28	556		28	319
		2715			1228
March	6	532	September	4	392
	13	440		11	589
	20	408		18	310
	27	463		25	427
		1843			1718
April	3	482	October	2	422
	10	360		9	452
	17	428		16	462
	24	410		23	545
		1680		30	432
May	1	440	November	6	440
	8	420		13	454
	15	379		20	440
	22	437		27	443
	29	348			2313
		2024			1777
June	5	324	December	4	450
	12	357		11	320
	19	376		18	279
	26	325		25)	1013
		1382	January	1)	
					2062

SECTION "B"

General Provision of Health Services in the Area

(a) PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

(1) Staff

- (a) Public Health Department, Conisbrough.
(Conisbrough Urban District Council).

Medical Officer of Health and Divisional Medical Officer :

J. A. W. REID, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

R. E. INGLEBY, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A., R.P.C.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

S. J. MAYO, A.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

Clerical Assistant and Pupil Public Health Inspector :

H. L. CHESHIRE.

Chief Clerk : Mrs. R. WILLIS.

- (b) Divisional Health Office, Mexborough.
(West Riding County Council).

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer and Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. B. R. A. DEMAINE.

Assistant County Medical Officer :

Dr. H. F. LINDSAY.

Obstetrician :

Dr. J. C. MACWILLIAM.

(Joint Appointment with Regional Hospital Board).

Mental Health Social Worker : Mrs. F. H. REDMAN

Mental Health Home Teacher :

Mrs. P. M. WINSTANLEY.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

Miss M. T. LEONARD, Miss A. D. WILLOUGHBY

Mrs. L. ELLIOTT, Miss M. O'CONNOR.

Midwives :

Mrs. M. LAMBERT,

Miss G. RANDALL,

Mrs. F. E. WALL.

Home Nurses :

Mrs. W. P. CAUDLE,

Mrs. J. COX,

Miss K. M. A. BILLEQUEZ.

Clerical Staff : Mr. P. GODDARD—Chief Clerk,

Mr. C. V. EYRE—Deputy Chief Clerk, Mr. H.

HAIGH, Mrs. H. SHIRLEY, Miss J. BELL,

Mrs. D. BILLINGTON, Miss A. RAY, Miss M.

LLOYD, Miss A. GARBUTT, Miss A. FOSS.

The Public Health Division No. 30 comprises the Urban Districts of Conisbrough, Dearne and Mexborough. The Divisional Medical Officer is also Medical Officer of Health to each of the constituent Authorities.

Under the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, the salaries of the Medical Officer of Health, Chief Public Health Inspector and the District Public Health Inspectors are contributed to by grants from the Ministry of Health.

(2) LABORATORY SERVICES

The Public Health Laboratories at Wakefield under Dr. Little and at Sheffield under Dr. Gillespie carry out bacteriological examinations.

The following reports were received in respect of specimens and samples examined at the laboratories during 1956.

Faeces Samples for Dysentery and Food Poisoning	291
Nose and Throat Swabs... ..	9
Sputum (T.B.)	34
Milk	20
Miscellaneous	5

(3) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

SECTION 47—Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

It was not necessary to take any action under this section during the year.

SECTION 50—Burial or Cremation of the Dead.

No cases requiring action under this section occurred during 1956.

(4) PUBLIC CLEANSING

(Referring to year April 1956 to March 1957)

The refuse collection service is being undertaken by three teams and vehicles full-time and one vehicle with a reduced team of loaders. Staff was depleted by sickness and accidental injury and the number of hours lost were :—

Sickness	...	...	...	...	...	3,168 hours
Absent for other reasons	...	...	...	...	...	396 hours
Total	...	...	...	...	...	3,564 hours

The time lost is the equivalent to just over one man absent each week for the year.

The vehicles used are three diesel engined Dennis Shefflex refuse collectors, one Shelvoke and Drewry 6 cubic yard side loading vehicle. The latter is primarily used for the collection of salvage and the emptying of ashpits. A fifth lorry of this latter type is used as stand-by in case of failure of one of the others.

Protective clothing is given to the men employed permanently upon this work comprising two boiler suits, one waterproof jacket, wellingtons and leather mitts as required, the worn out clothing being produced before replacement is issued.

It has upon occasions been necessary to work overtime to maintain a weekly collection.

The 2d. per hour granted by the Council after applying to the Joint Industrial Council for permission to pay this excess above the rate did much to stabilise the staffing position and resulted in a better service being given to the public, particularly after the cessation of the previous system of interchange of staff between the Highways Department and the Public Cleansing Department.

Staff Employed

There are four drivers engaged full-time who are also responsible for cleaning and greasing of their vehicles, and thirteen loaders. Two men are employed full time at the Tip, one upon controlled tipping and the other upon recovery and baling of salvage.

A full-time mechanic is employed to repair vehicles and equipment for both this department and the Surveyor's Department. In the absence of the Foreman he acts as Foreman to the Cleansing Department.

The Foreman is employed as "Part-Time Foreman" to the department (a third of his remuneration being allocated to the department) and the rest of the time he is employed by the Surveyor's Department. With the increase in the labour force employed by the department possibly more supervision time should be allocated.

There are 5,411 premises weekly from which refuse is collected including shops, schools, offices, canteens, licensed premises and houses. Of these the biggest majority are private houses, the figure being 4,992.

In the following summary, miles per gallon, hours worked, and percentage of time loss per vehicle is shown. It will be remembered that the Dennis vehicles are diesel engined and the Shelvoke and Drewry are petrol engined.

	Miles	Fuel used	Miles p.g.	Hours worked	Possible hours	% of time worked
Dennis 1	3729	351	10.62	1690	2200	77%
Dennis 2	3844	501	7.52	1533	2200	69%
Dennis 3	3722	537	7.0	1937	2200	88%
S. & D. 3	3105	533	5.82	1334	2200	60.6%
S. & D. 4	Speedo out of order	410	—	1248	2200	56.7%

The S & D 4 vehicle is used as a stand-by vehicle, the S & D 3 is employed upon two days shop refuse, two days ashpits and one day on bins. This latter vehicle however could not undertake all its commitments because of sickness amongst the staff resulting in it being unable to be manned upon occasions. The other vehicle lost time due to breakdowns and repairs.

The Composition of the Refuse

This material is changing slightly in its composition even though the majority of the householders are miners receiving home coal. With the installation of modern ranges the cinder content is giving way to a much finer ash content, the amount of "bat" alters very little, but the wrapping and waste paper content has considerably increased. Soap powder boxes, Vim cartons and smaller cardboard cartons which used to be burnt on the larger range all find their way into the bin as does a considerable amount of "plastic" wrapping material. The result is that there is a tendency to greater bulk and slightly less weight.

This development will cause two problems should it continue to progress :—

- (a) the use of larger capacity vehicles to ensure a satisfactory pay load although this aspect is limited due to the narrow entries and sharp turns our vehicles are subjected to;
- (b) Tipping space—this material does occupy a larger area even when consolidated than the previous rubbish.

The estimated weight of the refuse removed was 8,270 tons.

Disposal and Salvage

Disposal is achieved by controlled tipping with mechanical aid. During the year there have been tip fires due to irresponsible persons setting fire to the open surface of the tip at night, these have, however, been quickly controlled and put out. The Local Fire Service have given their full co-operation in this matter.

Salvage

Due to restrictions upon the quantity of paper the Thames Board Mills have been willing to accept from the Council, together with the fact that the market price of rags etc., slumped, only £520 was recovered from this source.

Cost of the Service

The total cost of the Collection and Disposal Service was £11,875 based upon 4,992 houses and estimated weight of 8,270 tons. The costs per house per annum and per ton per annum were £1 8s. 6d. and £2 7s. 6d. respectively.

(5) PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

One full-time Rodent Control Operator is employed permanently upon the extermination of Rats and Mice. To allow him to be more mobile upon his duties within the Urban area the Council decided to make him a cycle allowance of £8 per annum and this has proved to be a wise investment.

There were 7,949 inspections made in connection with this matter during the year. 261 infestations were found and treated during the year involving the use of a variety of poisons—Zinc Phosphide, Arsenic, Antu, Warfarin and Cyanide.

In accordance with the Ministry's instructions it was found necessary to carry out two sewer treatments during the year to two portions of Council's sewers there being some doubt as to whether in these two areas the primary treatment carried out had been entirely successful.

It is both noteworthy and complimentary to the prowess of the Operator that people, particularly shopkeepers who previously called upon the local service with some hesitancy now request a treatment of their premises immediately they suspect either rat or mouse infestation even though trades know a charge will be made.

Needless to say this considerably assists the Department in that it means that most infestations when found are of a "minor" character; furthermore, it also ensures that one possible source of food poisoning to the customers is kept well under control and down to a minimum.

Grant Aid is claimed by the Council within the provisions laid down in the Act and thereby the costs upon the local rates are less than half the expenditure involved.

(6) DISINFESTATIONS

20 Cases of houses infested with insects were dealt with during the year :—

(a) Bugs	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 houses
(b) Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 houses
(c) Ants	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 houses
(d) Earwigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 houses

Infestation by bugs, ants and earwigs, occurred in Council properties.

Disinfestation was undertaken by the Council in 12 cases, the general method consisting of spraying with insecticides.

It has been the practice of the Council to supply D.D.T. compounds in powder form to the occupiers where the other named insects have been encountered. From previous experience this, when correctly used, has proved effective.

In 4 cases in Council's property this year Ant invasion was so intense that liquid insecticides spraying had to be resorted to before extermination was successful.

(b) LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Section 22

Ante-Natal Clinics

Sessions : Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Institute, Gardens Lane, Conisbrough. Tuesdays 2 to 4.30 p.m.

Child Welfare Centre, Church Road, Denaby Main
Wednesdays 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Attendances : Conisbrough Ante-Natal Clinic—

143 mothers made 634 attendances.

Denaby Main Ante-Natal Clinic—

172 mothers made 758 attendances.

The above figures indicate that over 90% of all mothers confined in the Conisbrough area during 1956, attended Local Authority's Ante-Natal Clinics.

In addition to the above, Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes were commenced at Denaby Main Child Welfare Centre on the 18th January, 1956, and are held on Wednesday afternoons from 3 to 4 p.m. 174 attendances were made at these classes during the year.

Birth Control Clinics

The Family Planning Association hold clinics at the Child Welfare Centre, Adwick Road, Mexborough, on the 2nd and 4th Fridays of each month from 2 to 2.30 p.m., and on the Tuesday evenings immediately following these Fridays from 6 to 7.30 p.m., the latter by appointment only.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Sessions : Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Institute, Gardens Lane, Conisbrough. Mondays 2 to 4.30 p.m.

Child Welfare Centre, Church Road, Denaby Main
Tuesdays 2 to 4.30 p.m.

Attendances :

The following table shows the number of infants and toddlers who attended the clinics, and the number of attendances these children made during 1956 :—

	No. of Children			Attendances		
	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	Under 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years
Conisbrough	158	44	34	2000	892	559
Denaby	119	24	6	1854	358	181

In addition to sales of proprietary brands of dried milks etc., National Welfare Foods were distributed at the Child Welfare Centres in the Division. During 1956, the following issues were made from Centres in this Divisional area :—

National Dried Milk26,565 tins
Orange Juice30,516 bottles
Cod Liver Oil 6,068 bottles
A & D Vitamin capsules 2,169 packets

MIDWIFERY - Section 23

Three Midwives with relief provided by another Midwife from Mexborough are employed by the County Council in Conisbrough. All own motor cars which they are authorised to use in the course of their official duties.

Of the 350 deliveries in the area, 186 were undertaken at home by the district Midwives, representing 53% of the total.

The following numbers of Ante-Natal and Post-Natal visits were made by Midwives during the year :—

	Ante-Natal visits	Post-Natal visits
Domiciliary cases	1978	3309
Hospital cases	679	145
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	2657	3454
	<hr/>	<hr/>

161 of the mothers confined at home received gas and air analgesia, and 78 of these additionally received injections of Pethidine. 86% of all cases received analgesia.

23 cases were discharged from Maternity Hospitals to the care of the Domiciliary Midwife prior to the fourteenth day.

HEALTH VISITING - Section 24

Four full-time Health Visitors were employed in Conisbrough at the 31st December, 1956, they also combined their health visiting duties with school nursing duties.

One of the Health Visitors from Denaby Main also undertook the work of liaison at the Fullerton Hospital, Denaby Main, and a separate section of this report deals with this after-care work.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during 1956 by Health Visitors in the Urban District :—

Visits —

To expectant mothers	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
To children under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	3,364
To children aged 1 to 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	1,474
To children aged 2 to 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	2,286
To T.B. households	...	...	...	...	...	469
Other cases	...	...	...	...	...	3,527

Clinics attended —

Maternity and Child Welfare	...	...	...	...	350
Chest Clinics	...	...	...	...	58
Other Clinics	...	...	...	...	33
School (Minor ailments)	...	...	...	...	143
Special defects clinics	...	...	...	...	29

School Nursing —

Medical Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Cleanliness Surveys	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Special Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Home visits for infectious diseases, etc.	...	...					130

HOME NURSING - Section 25

The three Home Nurses, with a fourth employed on relief duties who were engaged in the district during 1956, made 12,203 home visits. This was some 1,376 visits fewer than in 1955.

A detailed analysis of these visits and the type of cases is given below :—

New Cases

AGE GROUPS			CLASSIFICATION					
0-5	5-65	65+	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Total
30	282	159	370	81	—	16	4	471

Visits

AGE GROUPS			CLASSIFICATION					
0-5	5-65	65+	Medical	Surgical	Infectious Diseases	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Total
238	6335	5630	9394	1802	37	911	59	12203

33% of all cases and 46% of all visits related to patients in the over 65 age group, and most of these patients required general nursing care, daily toilet, baths, etc.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION - Section 26

The following tables give the number of children immunised against Diphtheria and vaccinated against Small Pox during 1956 :—

Immunisations

	Under 1	1 year	2 years	3 years	4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	Total
PRIMARY	50	153	58	9	3	261	46	580
BOOSTER	—	—	—	—	—	193	275	468

Vaccinations

	Primary				Re-vaccination		
Under 1 year	1-5 years	5-15 years	15 years and over	Total	1-15 years	15 years and over	Total
5	3	—	—	8	—	5	5

Vaccination against Whooping Cough

10 children under 1 year of age and 236 between the ages of 1 and 4 years were vaccinated against Whooping Cough during the year.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Early in 1956 the Ministry of Health announced plans for the vaccination of children against Poliomyelitis. Vaccination was offered on a voluntary basis to children born between 1947 and 1954 inclusive. The County Council agreed to participate in the scheme and forms of consent were distributed at schools, Child Welfare Centres and by post, for completion by parents. 782 children were registered for vaccination in the Urban District and 80 children were, before the end of the year, completely protected.

AMBULANCE SERVICE - Section 27

The ambulance service is administered by the County Ambulance Officer, and the local depot is at Dunford House, Wath-upon-Dearne, where the Superintendent is Mr. F. Hyde. 3 clerk/telephonists maintain a 24 hour service and the depot is manned by 18 male drivers including 3 shift-leaders, and 2

female drivers. 6 vehicles, including one sitting car are available and vehicles from neighbouring depots are utilised as and when necessary, either to re-inforce or economise in the transport of patients. A recent innovation to improve the efficiency of the service, is the introduction of radio control for all vehicles.

Mr. Hyde has kindly supplied the following information relating to the service in 1956 as it applies to the Wath depot:—

No. of patients conveyed	30,970
No. of journeys	6,075
Mileage, 1/1/56 to 31/12/56	161,623

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS - CARE & AFTER-CARE

Section 28

(i) Nursing Equipment in the Home

With the object of increasing the patient's comfort and to facilitate nursing, sick-room equipment, such as urine bottles, bed pans, bed rests, cushions, air rings, bed cradles and walking aids are available for loan. Larger items of equipment such as special beds, ordinary and dunlopillo mattresses, wheel chairs, fracture boards, blankets and sheets can also be supplied as necessary. 525 loans of all these items were made during the year, throughout the Division as a whole.

(ii) Hospital After-Care

Miss D. M. E. Goldthorpe, a Health Visitor from Dearne, undertakes the work of liaison Health Visitor at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, whilst Miss A. D. Willoughby, a Health Visitor from Denaby Main, does similar work at the Fullerton Hospital, Denaby Main.

In 1956, 98 sessions at the Montagu Hospital occupied 204 hours, and at the Fullerton Hospital the Health Visitor spent 25 hours at 47 visits. 172 home background reports were provided for the medical staff and 50 patients received assistance while in hospital.

After discharge 218 patients were referred to the Public Health Department for assistance and of these 160 were helped by the Health Visitors, 50 by Home Nurses and more than 20 were provided with Domestic assistance.

(iii) Tuberculosis After-Care

27 patients in the Conisbrough area were receiving extra nourishment in the form of two pints of milk daily, under the County Council's scheme, at the 31st December, 1956. This represents a fifth of all notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in the District.

13 patients in the Division as a whole received assistance, usually in the form of clothing or footwear, from the Doncaster Tuberculosis Care Committee.

In 1956, 4 patients were supplied with a bed, and/or bedding under the after-care scheme to effect bedroom segregation from the rest of the family. Altogether, 17 patients in your area have on loan similar equipment.

8 children who were known contacts of persons suffering from tuberculosis, were given the added protection of B.C.G. vaccination. It is hoped to make a start with the B.C.G. vaccination of 13 year old school children during 1957.

I am indebted to Dr. R. L. Sadler, Assistant Chest Physician, at Mexborough Chest Clinic for the following comments. The figures quoted are for the whole of the area served by the Clinic:

"At the end of 1956 the following cases of pulmonary tuberculosis remained on the Register: Men 303, Women 231 and children 79. Most of these cases are quiescent. A separate list of active pulmonary cases which will be of greater use to Health Visitors, is being compiled during 1957. Newly notified cases in 1956 were: Men—29, Women—16 and children—3. It is noteworthy that about half the new male cases were over 50; this is an important consideration in contact tracing as elderly persons may be reluctant to attend for an X-Ray.

"224 new contacts of tuberculous patients were X-Rayed during the year. Among these contacts, 7 cases of active pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered, this being at least 10 times the expected incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis in a random sample of the population.

"B.C.G. was offered to child contacts and nursing staff. 82 cases were vaccinated in 1956.

"The value of long term courses (one or two years) of streptomycin and chemotherapy has been demonstrated,

and this form of treatment has been used increasingly in this area since 1955. Collapse therapy is much less needed but major surgery is performed in suitable cases in conjunction with prolonged drug treatment. Approximately 80 patients at one time may be receiving domiciliary drug treatment and it is important that the toxic side effects of these drugs are widely known. Among cases which usually fail to respond to drug therapy are miners with complicated pneumoconiosis and positive sputum."

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE - Section 29

Home Helps attended for 16,555 hours at 121 cases in the Urban District during 1956. This is an increase of 24 cases and 1,171 hours over the figures for 1955.

There was an increase of 21 cases, and nearly 1,500 hours in the Home Help allocation to the Chronic Sick Group which consists mainly of aged persons. The number of hours devoted to this group represents 90% of the overall total. Similarly 86% of all cases occurred in this category.

Whilst there was only one more case of Tuberculosis assisted than in 1955, the number of Home Help hours increased from 38 to 278.

The following table shows the number and type of cases assisted and the time worked at these cases during 1956 :—

				Cases	Hours
Chronic Sick	...	...	...	105	15,001
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	2	278
Maternity	...	...	...	9	672
Others	...	...	...	5	604

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

The Mental Health Social Workers are statutory bound to visit Statutory supervision and Guardianship cases, at six monthly intervals. However, in quite a number of cases it is necessary to visit more often, for parents appreciate their help in trying to avert family crises, which sometimes arise from the defectives behaviour pattern.

The Social Workers are always willing to give whatever assistance they can, to help smooth out problems which, from time to time arise in a defective's life, perhaps the greatest problem is keeping the defectives adequately occupied, for it is the unoccupied defective who is most likely to become beyond the parental control.

Occupation Centres, where the defectives attend daily, and acquire a necessary discipline and a sense of social responsibility are the obvious solution to the problem. Such centres, in addition to helping the defectives are of equal help to the mothers, for it is they who normally bear the brunt of finding suitable occupation and amusement in the home and who with the establishment of Occupation Centres, can happily carry on a normal household routine, knowing that their children are in capable hands.

At present 10 defectives are attending the Doncaster Occupation Centre. Those awaiting Occupation Centre are provided for by the Group Training classes, which are as follows:—

Child Welfare Centre, Denaby Main—

Tuesday 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Friday 1.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.

In some instances defectives attend more than one group training class, and are showing the benefit of regular training. Training is given in good habits, social behaviour, sense training, handicrafts (knitting, rug-making, and needlework).

Where defectives will respond, training is given in elementary reading, writing and arithmetic and money values.

The shortage of accommodation in Mental Deficiency Institutions and Mental hospitals still continues, but 2 vacancies were found last year which were gladly accepted. It is necessary for the Mental Health Social Workers to keep under constant review the possible institutional requirements for mental defectives, based on an appraisal of the social conditions.

The Regional Hospital Board, in an attempt to relieve the situation, has from time to time made available short-stay vacancies of up to one month's duration. These short-stay vacancies, even when they do not meet the full requirements of the situation are nevertheless of considerable help for they give parents a little time for rest and relaxation, which so often the continual care of a defective child, never allows.

A steady rate of employment of high grade defectives has been maintained, with the help and co-operation of the Youth Employment Board in this division. It has been established that some high grade defectives although taking much longer to absorb a routine job, will eventually give under supervision useful service. There has been a steady increase in the work under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and many home visits have been made by the Mental Health Social Worker.

Patients discharged from Mental hospitals are visited, to determine whether the improvement in their mental health has been maintained. In the event of a relapse, the patient is referred to the out-patients Psychiatric clinic at the Beckett Hospital, Barnsley or the Doncaster Royal Hospital.

The Mental Health Social Worker attends these clinics, and acts as the co-ordinating officer between the clinic and the various local Health Authority departments, and do whatever field work is required by the Consultant Psychiatrist.

Mental Health after-care is a field of work still largely unexplored but a beginning has been made, and worth while results will eventually accrue.

The following are statistics relating to mental health patients who were being supervised under the Mental Deficiency Acts in the Urban area during 1956:—

No. under Statutory Supervision	37
No. under Voluntary Supervision	11
No. under Guardianship	2
New ascertainments during 1956	3
No. of cases referred for after-care from Hospitals	4
No. of visits paid to patients for after-care	14
No. of patients provided with short-stay hospital care	2
No. of patients admitted to Institutions during 1956	2
No. of reports submitted for Institutions	14
No. of Patients attending Doncaster Occupation Centre	1
No. of Patients attending Group Training Classes	7
No. of Patients receiving training at home	8

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Dr. B. R. A. Demaine reports as follows :

The work of the School Health Service has been maintained during 1956 in the Conisbrough area.

Children are now submitted for Routine Inspections in 4 groups:—

1. Primary School Children as soon as possible after admission.
2. Primary School Children between 7 and 8 years.

3. Primary School Children during last year of attendance.
 4. Secondary School Children during their last term.
- In addition, periodic examinations are carried out on:
5. Handicapped children (physical and mental).
 6. All children each term before return to special schools.
 7. Children prior to holidays in camp or the Continent.
 8. College entrants.

This is the basic feature of the School Health Service and promotes positive health through direct personal health education.

All children found defective at a previous inspection are checked for the particular defect for which they were under observation.

"Special" Examinations are those not falling within a periodical age group, but are brought forward by Head Teacher, parents or Health Visitor.

Paediatric Clinics

Paediatric Clinics are held on the 3rd Thursday of each month at Mexborough Clinic, when Dr. Harvey consults along with Senior Medical Officers establishing valuable and helpful liaison between the Hospital and School Health Service.

Handicapped Children

These comprise Physical and Mental cases.

Physical cases may attend ordinary school at home, and be sent to one of the Special Schools in the County.

Mentally Handicapped are assessed as to the suitability for entrance to schools for E.S.N. Children, or to an Occupation Centre. Visits are also paid to the homes in cases of Physically and Mentally Handicapped Children, to assess the need for a Home Teacher.

The opening of the Milton School will help the E.S.N. cases, but there is urgent need for an Occupation Centre. Children who are ineducable are transferred to the Mental Health Section, but as there is no Occupation Centre in the Division, some are accepted in Doncaster, and for the others, classes are run in clinics, and despite the difficulties of unsuitable premises, the teacher in charge achieves excellent results. This service is much appreciated by parents. Several cases have to be visited in the home and assessed for the necessity of a Home Teacher. The recent appointment of a Consultant Psychiatrist will be an added help in difficult cases.

Placements for children who are blind and partially sighted are made through the county, and the deaf children are admitted to Doncaster. Delicate children have benefited by stays at Ingleborough and Grassington.

With modern treatment of Epilepsy more of these children attend ordinary schools instead of being sent to Residential Institutions.

Diphtheria immunization has been carried out on an extensive scale, and children between 5 and 6 and 10 and 11 have been given booster doses. Children who have not received protection in their first year are given a protective course on admission to school, but it is preferable to have them immunized in infancy.

School children are now receiving vaccination against Poliomyelitis being done in groups selected by the Ministry.

The services of a Speech Therapist are now available again, and is very helpful to the patient, parents and teachers.

Children also attend special clinics for Orthoptic Treatment, and for Physiotherapy at the local Hospital, and Ultra Violet Ray Clinic held twice a week at Mexborough clinic.

Although more services are becoming available, it is very disheartening to find so many children suffering from infestation of lice. Despite the continuous efforts of the Health Visitors this condition persists and increases in intensity after holiday periods.

Improved nutrition is now very noticeable among school children and this is due in great measure to the increased efficiency in serving school meals.

Parent Teacher Associations are helping to make parents Health conscious, and I would like to pay tribute to the co-operation and good feeling which exists between parents, Teaching Staff and Health Visitors of this division.

(c) HOSPITAL SERVICES

The Local Hospital Services are administered by the Rotherham and Mexborough and Doncaster Hospital Management Committees on behalf of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

General Hospital Services for the district are in the main provided by the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, Moorgate Hospital, Rotherham, and the Royal Infirmary, Doncaster.

Cases of Infectious Diseases requiring hospital isolation are admitted as a rule to the Isolation Hospital, Doncaster, and Kendray Hospital, Barnsley.

Maternity Hospital Services are available at the Montagu Hospital, Mexborough, and the Western Hospital, Balby. During 1956, 74 mothers from the Urban District were confined, at the Montagu Hospital, 83 at the Western Hospital and 7 at other hospitals and Nursing Homes.

Venereal Diseases Clinics are held at the Out-Patient Department, Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham, and sessions are held as follows:—

TREATMENT SESSIONS:

Males: Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.
5 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 11 a.m., 4.30 to 6.30 p.m.

Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Females: Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Wednesday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Friday, 4 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Saturday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

CLINICAL SESSIONS:

Males: Wednesday, 4.30 to 6.30 p.m., Friday, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Females: Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m., Friday, 4 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Chest Clinic, Whateley House, Cemetery Road, Mexborough

Sessions: Monday, Thursday and Friday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
Wednesday, 4 p.m. to 8 p.m.

(d) EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

There are 7 Medical Practitioners practising in the Urban District. Partnerships of 4 doctors number one, of 2 doctors number 1. There is one single-handed practice in the area.

Main and branch Surgeries are situated in Conisbrough and Denaby Main.

SECTION "C"

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Sanitary Inspection of the District

During the year the following inspections were made :—

Water Supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
Theatres and Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322
No Entry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	148
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Council House Investigations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	288
Enquiries re infectious diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Disinfections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Miscellaneous Infectious Disease Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	180
Inspection of Food Premises etc. (see Section "E")	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,574
Housing Inspections (see Section "D")	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	703

Notices

Informal Notices. In 87 cases verbal notice was sufficient to have matters attended to—a further 67 informal notices had the desired result.

At the end of the year it was found that 1,701 nuisances and defects had been remedied.

Legal Action

In two cases legal proceedings were instituted against the owners under the Statutory Nuisance provisions of the Public Health Act 1936 to obtain compliance with the Statute.

The Council were successful in obtaining Abatement Orders and the nuisances complained of were abated.

List of Nuisances abated in connection with houses
other than Council houses :—

Drainage

Obstructions removed and drainage repaired	...	...	19
Drains relaid, renewed or extended	...	...	6
New Gullies provided	...	...	1
Rainwater drainage repaired or renewed	...	...	109
Sink waste pipes repaired	...	...	10
Insanitary sinks replaced	...	...	16
W.C.'s repaired	...	...	26
Insufficient W.C. accommodation	...	...	3

Repairs to Premises

Chimneys rebuilt, pointed and chimney pots replaced	...	38
Roofs repaired	...	71
External wall repaired and/or pointed	...	172
Ceiling plaster repaired	...	147
Wall plaster repaired	...	262
Defective flues repaired	...	1
Fireramps, Grates and coppers repaired	...	106
Internal floors repaired or replaced	...	120
Repairs to stairs, handrails, door windows etc.	...	382
Insufficient and/or defective ventilation	...	40
Insufficient Lighting	...	25
Repaved and/or repaired yard surfaces	...	33
Unsatisfactory water supply	...	3
Burst water pipes repaired	...	14
Verminous premises	...	3
Rodent Infested Premises	...	261
Miscellaneous Matters	...	88

Sanitary Accommodation

Type of Convenience and receptacle	No.	% on Water carriage
Water closets	5991	99·89%
Privy Middens and/or Pail Closets	7	·11%
TOTAL CLOSETS	5998	100·00%

Pet Animals Act 1951

Only one licence has been issued for this purpose and the holder of the licence is most co-operative.

Hairdressers or Barbers

Routine inspections have been made of these premises; such contraventions as are met with are of very minor matters and have been quickly remedied upon verbal notice.

There are 16 premises registered with the Council under the provisions of Section 120 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951.

Public Swimming Bath

Four samples of water from the Public Swimming Bath, Denaby Main were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, the results being as follows :—

Sample	Presumptive B. Coli in 100 mls. of water	24 Hour Plate Count Colonies per ml.	Free Chlorine in 1,000,000 parts of water
Inlet	0	0	1·6
Outlet	0	0	1·2
Inlet	0	30	·9
Outlet	0	5	·4

The swimming bath water standards are that the p.H value should exceed 7 but should not be greater than 8. The chlorine concentration should nowhere be less than 0·2 parts of chlorine per million parts of water, or much greater than 1·0 p.p.m.

Water Supplies

The sampling of the public water supply was transferred over from the Surveyor's Department to the Public Health Department in October of this year.

Due to petrol rationing difficulty was experienced in sending samples to the Public Analysts at Bradford Messrs. Richardson & Jeffe, and the Public Analysts in Sheffield, John Evans (A. H. Allen & Partners) were employed for this purpose.

Trouble was experienced from the formation of a green deposit in kettles which subsequently was proved to be due to Algae which had formed on the open service reservoir in Conanby, and again, in this reservoir, larvae was plentiful and was drawn through the mains to the house taps in certain cases.

The Council, through its representatives on the Don Valley Water Board asked for consideration to be given to the minimising of this nuisance. The matter is receiving consideration by the Board's Officers.

Bacteriological and Chemical Analysis

Twenty-seven samples of water were submitted by the Local Authority this year for analysis. Eighteen of these were from the Don Valley Water Supply and nine from the National Coal Board supply. All the waters were Class 1 waters. One chemical analysis was undertaken in connection with the green deposit found in kettles. This water was classed as satisfactory.

Rivers and Streams

The Council are awaiting the final report from the Consulting Engineers regarding the reconstruction of part of the Sewage Works at Denaby Main in order that the effluent from the works ceases to cause a nuisance by the fouling of the River Don.

Infectious Diseases

Enquiries were made into 17 cases of infectious diseases—15 cases of Scarlet Fever and 2 cases of Suspected Poliomyelitis.

Shops Act

Routine inspections were made to shop premises throughout the year. Two contraventions of the Act were found and these were rectified by preliminary notice.

Factories

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Secs. 1 2. 3. 4. and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	11	10	verbal 1	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	33	33	verbal 2	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	44	43	3 verbal	—

2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Found	Re-medied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective.....	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	—	—

As a result of inspections three minor contraventions were encountered. Informal action was sufficient to get these matters rectified.

Atmospheric Pollution

1. Wind Direction

During this year there were 36 days calm. This would seem to indicate that approximately 1/12th of the year's pollution is due to locally produced material. Approximately 100 hours of calm per month are registered in August, September, October, November and December and the other hours are spread approximately equally each month. For the year the wind was predominantly from a southern direction, six months S.W. and two months S.E. For the other four months it was N. West.

An area covered from South to West is from the Braithwell direction to Mexborough and Brampton Bierlow and includes Rotherham and further away Sheffield. From West to North. Brampton Bierlow, Wath, Dearne, Marr etc.

It is an established fact that the finer particles of dust in smoke (10 microns and below) can be carried in the air; above this size there is a rapid fall out over given distances. In part therefore some of the fine dust (some invisible to the naked eye) created by furnaces in Sheffield and Rotherham could be deposited in this area. However, the majority of the material can be considered to be produced at a very much shorter range because under certain circumstances it can be seen.

On a much shorter range we have locally the Power Station at Mexborough the Denaby and Cadeby Pit chimneys, and the Coke Oven Works at Manvers Main delivering material into the air which may affect the district when a West to a North quarter wind is blowing.

The North to East quarter, although not shown as a prevailing wind, does show 1,449 hours per year or some 60 days. From this quarter Cadeby Pit chimney and the Steetly Lime Works' chimneys do deliver their contents into the area.

2. Sulphur Dioxide SO₂

A comparison of last year's and this year's figures do not show very much variation, a tendency to increase slightly at the Westfalite Factory.

3. Deposit Gauges

It is noticeable that all the monthly average figures are less than last year except for the Mexborough Council's gauge

at Adwick Road. A further feature is that the Central Electricity Authority gauge at Cadeby Reservoir is still recording the highest pollution. This site is the nearest recording point to the Steetly Works and also is in direct line with the Cadeby Pit chimney on a W.S.W. wind.

Referring to the Miners' Welfare site, it is revealed that during the months which recorded most calm :—February, August, September, October, November and December, the figures are all below last year's figures and that during these periods some of the lowest recordings of the year were made. Is this a pointer that locally the material produced is not in any great quantity?

The highest recordings were in January, March, April, July and August. Again the prevailing wind was from S.W. to N.W.

There has been steps taken by the National Coal Board to electrify some of the plant at the two local collieries, Denaby Main and Cadeby Main, as part of the programme to totally electrify these pits.

Possibly this is the reason for a diminution of the deposited solid matter. If this is the reason, it is to be hoped that the project will be speeded up and the population, particularly the housewives, will be most thankful.

4. Water Soluble Material from Deposit Gauges

Possibly the most important figure is the SO₄ figure quoted. This material is one of the products of combustion when sulphur is burnt and in coal and oil sulphur is to be found. At the present time there is more sulphur in the latter than in the former material but only one industrial plant is oil fired, nor are domestic premises or public buildings oil heated so that sulphur from this source is negligible.

When Sulphur (S) is burnt in air it unites with oxygen (O) to form Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂) and heat is liberated during the process. This latter material is an invisible gas and in most cases is liberated into the atmosphere. Certain furnaces however mostly using "balanced draft" produce conditions capable of further burning SO₂—heat again is produced in the process and an invisible gas (SO₃) sulphur tri-oxide is produced. Both these gases are acid gases and upon being brought into contact with water (H₂O) produce sulphurous and sulphuric acids respectively.

In this area there is acid being deposited at the rate of 2.88 tons per square mile per month. Last year it was 2.43 tons per square mile so there is a slight reduction. It is most desirable that this tendency of reduction should continue.

It is only with the most modern high efficiency output furnaces that quantities of sulphur tri-oxide are made. Such plant however is always installed in the British Electricity Authority's Generating Stations.

Because the local power station is extending to take over the supply of energy required to supply power to the Collieries any increase recorded in this material could probably be attributed to this source. The full effect of the British Electricity Authority's extension programme however will not be known until the plant goes into production next year.

The following Table shows the wind directions in hours for the year 1956. (Last year's figures are shown at the foot of the Table.)

TABLE I
Wind Directions — 1956 (Stated in hours)

	Jan.	Feb	Mar	Apr.	May	Jne.	July	Aug	Sep.	Oct.	Nov	Dec.	Totals
N	7	36	13	43	19	37	34	17	15	21	5	4	251
NNE	3	40	20	42	14	28	46	18	24	24	1	3	263
NE	10	77	71	73	41	28	68	24	65	25	5	5	492
ENE	6	25	81	33	17	12	36	25	51	—	3	1	290
E	13	6	44	16	4	3	18	16	18	1	9	5	153
ESE	22	10	100	37	3	20	22	23	40	8	28	98	411
SE	90	26	119	69	26	45	37	43	87	55	45	78	720
SSE	64	13	65	21	22	20	37	25	55	42	30	46	440
S	42	15	10	17	53	39	34	27	42	59	24	85	447
SSW	61	18	16	35	58	45	33	64	59	56	31	95	571
SW	106	39	35	42	99	74	96	121	74	96	66	113	961
WSW	61	15	13	31	68	38	44	57	20	42	26	35	450
W	52	22	33	17	60	54	53	39	29	32	45	46	482
WNW	42	66	25	22	88	50	50	38	9	63	97	19	569
NW	83	141	51	82	95	103	59	72	30	93	121	21	951
NNW	24	96	16	76	7	71	17	21	14	34	80	—	456
Prevail- ing Winds	SW	NW	SE	NW	SW	NW	SW	SW	SE	SW	NW	SW	SW
Calm	58	51	32	88	46	53	60	114	88	93	104	90	877
Total wind hrs. per month	686	645	712	656	674	667	684	630	632	651	616	654	7907
Possible hrs. per month	744	696	744	720	744	720	744	744	720	744	720	744	8784
1955 Total wind hrs. per month	717	672	684	683	714	670	643	662	688	742	659	709	8243

The Sulphur Dioxide content recorded upon the three lead gauges situated at (a)—The Miners' Welfare, Conisbrough, (b)—Rowena School, Conisbrough, and (c)—The Westfalite Factory, Denaby Main, with comparative figures for 1955, are shown in the following Table as shown below. Following this are the figures for the Central Electricity Authority's gauges situated at Cadeby Reservoir, Fullerton Hospital, Denaby Main, the Generating Station, Mexborough, Denaby Rage, and Ferryboat Lane, Denaby, for 1956.

TABLE II
SO₂
Conisbrough Urban District Council

	MINERS' WELFARE		ROWENA		WESTFALITE FACTORY	
	1955	1956	1955	1956	1955	1956
January	2.7	2.7	3.7	3.0	3.0	3.2
February	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.3	2.7	3.3
March	2.0	1.7	2.6	2.3	—	1.8
April	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4
May	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0
June	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.8
July	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.4
August	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.6
September	1.7	1.2	2.3	1.6	2.0	1.2
October	2.1	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.4
November	2.0	2.4	3.4	3.1	2.4	3.0
December	2.3	2.2	3.1	3.1	2.5	2.6
Total	20.9	21.3	27.7	27.6	22.1	25.7
No. of months	12	12	12	12	11	12
Monthly Average	1.74	1.77	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.14

Central Electricity Authority

	Cadeby Reservoir	Fullerton Hospital	Gen. Stn. No. 1	Gen. Stn. No. 2	Denaby Rage	Ferryboat Lane Denaby
	1956	1956	1956	1956	1956	1956
January	3.7	2.8	3.2	2.4	—	—
February	3.1	2.8	2.0	2.9	—	—
March	2.7	1.4	1.7	2.0	—	—
April	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.3
May	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.1	1.2
June	—	.9	.9	1.6	.8	1.0
July .....	.6	.9	—	—	.7	.9
August .....	.8	.8	1.1	1.4	.6	.7
September .....	.7	.7	—	—	.6	.7
October	1.4	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.4	1.3
November	2.1	1.9	2.0	3.2	2.0	2.0
December	1.3	1.3	2.4	2.9	1.8	1.2
Total	19.8	18.1	17.6	21.7	10.3	10.3
No. of Months	11	12	10	10	9	9
Monthly Average	1.8	1.5	1.76	2.17	1.14	1.14

TABLE III

The recordings from the deposit gauges situate in and around the immediate vicinity of the Urban Area, with comparative figures for the last 2 years are shown in Table 3.

DEPOSIT GAUGES
(Tons — Square Mile)

Prevailing winds in Conisbrough 1956	SW	NW	SE	NW	SW	NW	SW	July	SW	Aug.	SE	SW	Oct.	NW	SW	Total	No. of Mths.	Mthly Avge.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June												
Miners' Welfare Denaby Main (U.D.C.)	1955	25.6	22.3	17.0	16.5	20.0		17.9		14.9	15.0	14.8					12	18.3
	1956	22.8	21.7	19.4	14.2	14.7		18.1		18.1	14.6	11.9		13.0	23.3	220.1	12	16.64
Cadeby Reservoir (C.E.A.)	1955	—	—	20.9	—	30.5		24.2		29.0	23.8	17.9		16.0	45.7	230.1	9	25.56
	1956	23.8	20.0	—	20.5	—		18.4		19.2	29.4	18.6		17.8	28.8	216.7	10	21.67
Fullerton Hospital (C.E.A.)	1955	—	—	12.6	13.8	29.0		10.6		10.6	12.3	9.5		10.4	24.8	147.9	10	14.79
	1956	17.5	27.3	13.3	13.0	10.4		11.1		16.2	14.0	10.0		13.6	9.7	167.5	12	13.96
Denaby Rage (C.E.A.)	1955	—	—	—	15.2	20.1		26.8		12.7	11.9	8.7		6.6	21.1	136.4	9	15.2
	1956	—	—	10.5	10.2	13.0		14.4		6.8	14.3	8.9		9.0	8.1	95.2	9	10.57
Ferryboat Lane Denaby Main (C.E.A.)	1955	—	—	12.1	17.0	20.9		13.4		10.3	10.3	10.7		8.8	18.0	136.3	10	13.63
	1956	—	—	10.8	24.0	—		13.0		9.4	13.6	9.7		12.4	8.0	97.5	8	12.19
Adwick Road, Council Offices, Mexborough	1955	—	—	16.9	16.4	22.6		8.4		—	22.8	—		18.6	22.1	153.3	9	17.03
	1956	13.0	15.8	19.0	13.3	30.2		—		33.4	—	12.6		10.5	27.6	198.7	10	19.87

The following Table shows the acid figure which is recorded in tons per square mile in the rain water collected in the deposit gauge situate upon the Miners' Welfare, Denaby Main.

TABLE IV
 Deposit Gauge at Miners' Welfare, Denaby Main
 Total Water Soluble Matter SO4
 Monthly Deposit in Tons per Square Mile

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1956	3·09	2·55	1·95	2·52	1·51	2·21	2·55	3·76	2·25	1·75	1·91	2·58
1955	2·38	4·53	3·09	2·95	2·08	2·58	1·64	1·51	1·64	2·28	1·95	2·58

SECTION "D"
 HOUSING IN THE AREA

The following statistics indicate the work done in connection with housing during the year :—

Number of dwelling houses in the District 4,992
 Number of back-to-back houses included in above ... Nil

1. **Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year**
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 114
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose... 413
 - (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations 27
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose... 123
 - (3) Number of dwelling houses needing further action:—
 - (a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 26
 - (b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3)(a) above) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation —

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices		
(a) Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by local Authority or their officers	115	
(b) Number of defective dwelling houses (excluding those shown in (a) above) in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action		
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year		
A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act, 1936 :—		
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which formal notices were served requiring repairs	2	
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By Owners	4	
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil	
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts		
(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	8	
(2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—		
(a) By owners	8	
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil	
C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936		
(1) Number of representations etc., made in respect of dwelling houses unfit for habitation	3	
(2) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	3	
(3) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	2	
(4) Any action under Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953 ? If so, what ?	None	

D. Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act 1936

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made | Nil |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms, the Closing Orders in respect of which were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | Nil |

E. Proceedings under Part III of the Housing Act 1936 and the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of Clearance Areas represented during the year | 3 |
| (2) Number of houses included in these areas | 24 |
| (3) Number of persons to be displaced | 57 |
| (4) Action taken during the year in respect of Clearance Areas :— | |
| (a) By Clearance Orders, number made | 2 |
| (b) By Compulsory Purchase Orders, number made | Nil |
| (5) Number of houses in Clearance Areas demolished during the year | 12 |
| (6) Number of persons re-housed from houses demolished during the year | 25½ |

4. Housing Act 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year | Not known |
| (2) Number of families dwelling therein | Not known |
| (3) Number of persons dwelling therein | Not known |
| (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | 4 |
| (c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 66 |
| (2) Number of persons concerned in such cases | 231 |

5. New Houses

Number of new houses provided during the year :—

By the Local Authority—Permanent type	60
Temporary type	Nil
By Private Enterprise	6

6. Housing Act 1949

Section 4—Any action in connection with advances for purpose of increasing housing accommodation None

7. Housing Act 1949 as amended by Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954

Grants to persons other than Local Authorities for improvement on housing accommodation.

Any action during the year 5

ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS

Houses not in all respect fit

Under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925, and the Housing Consolidated Amendment Regulations 1932, 123 inspections of dwelling houses were made and particulars recorded.

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954

	Dwelling houses which have been the subject of a notice of repairs increase of rent under Part II of the 1954 Act
Number of applications made by tenants for Certificates	1
Number granted	1
Number refused	—
Number of applications for Revocation of Certificates	Nil
Number granted	Nil
Number refused	Nil

Council Houses existing prior to 1939-45 War

Type of House

SITE	O.P.B.	2 bed-rooms	3 bed-rooms	4 bed-rooms	Flat	Total	Completion Date
Daylands Estate	—	—	252	12	—	264	1931
” ”	—	96	38	—	—	134	1939
Church Road D.M.	—	—	16	—	—	16	1939

Summary of Post-War Housing

Type of House

SITE	O.P.B.	2 bed-rooms	3 bed-rooms	4 bed-rooms	Flat	Total	Completion Date
The Oval (Bungalows)	—	45	—	—	—	45	1946
Old Road (Airey)	—	—	18	—	—	18	1949
Harthill Rd. (Airey)	—	—	8	—	—	8	1949
Church Road	—	—	6	—	—	6	1949
Conanby No. 1	—	—	88	8	—	96	1949
Conanby No. 2	—	—	128	—	—	128	1952
Denaby Avenue	—	—	44	—	—	44	1952
Windmill Estate	12	—	226	—	4	242	1955
Windmill Estate Ext.	—	—	42	—	—	42	1956
Clifton Hill	—	—	10	—	—	10	1956
Harthill Road	—	—	12	—	—	12	1956

SECTION “E”

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Hygiene Regulations 1955

These regulations are making themselves felt primarily in the small house-shop type of premise, and it would appear that for a long time the inspectorial staff will be busy in obtaining the standards laid down in the regulations with regard to this type of premise.

Inspections made regarding food and food premises were as follows:—

Inspection of slaughtering and slaughterhouses	428
Inspection of stalls and hawkers' vans	3
Meat Inspections	423
Butchers' Shops	38
Canteens	12
Dairies and Milk Distributors	18
Fishmongers	2
Food Preparing Premises	56
Grocers	41
Greengrocers	4
Ice Cream Premises	20
Market Stalls	157
Street Vendors and Hawkers' Carts	15
General and Food Shops	37
Miscellaneous Food Visits including Condemnations ...	130
Suspected Food Poisoning investigation enquiries ...	180

Meat

There are at present only three licensed private slaughterhouses operating within the district. These premises turn out a considerable amount of food. The majority of beasts slaughtered are prime bullocks and it is seldom that tuberculosis is encountered during the year. However, there was one case of a whole carcase condemned for General Tuberculosis. With the exception of the making of sausages there would appear to be no by-products made by these people slaughtering. It will be realised however that considerable sausages are made when it is noted that one premise makes 6 cwt of sausage meat per week !

There are twelve Slaughtermen licensed with the Local Authority.

Milk

During the year Conisbrough became a specified area under the provisions of the Food & Drugs Act and no milk is sold here unless it is "Designated" milk, i.e. Pasteurised, Sterilised or Tuberculin Tested.

The following premises are registered with the Local Authority for the purpose specified :—

Retailers of :—

Ice Cream	Sausages and Prepared Food	Milk
44	8	59

Supplementary Dealers' Licences of Graded Milk were granted as follows :—

Pasteurised	Sterilised	T.B. Tested
4	4	3

Three samples of Milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service and all were satisfactory.

Twelve samples of Ice Cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service and the results were as follows :—

Grade 1—11	Grade 4—1
------------	-----------

It was not found necessary to take any statutory action regarding the sale of these commodities.

Considerable quantities of food were surrendered for disposal as follows :—

4 Tins Soup	1 Bottle Salad Cream
1 Tin Baked Beans	2 Bottles Vinegar
25 Tins Tomatoes	3 Bottles Sauce
26 Tins Unsweetened Milk	1 Jar Bovril
1 Tin Sweetened Milk	5 lbs. Lemon Crystals
4 Tins Peas	20 lbs. Raspberry Crystals
5 Tins Pets Food	45 lbs. Creamed Flakes
1 Tin Apricots	72 lbs. Brisket Beef
596 lbs. Dried Milk Powder	

The method of disposal of waste or condemned food is to bury it in the Council's Tip. This however does not apply to meat which is condemned. Pigs' Heads and beasts' heads are usually disposed of by burning in the National Coal Board's Boilers. Whole carcasses of meat are disposed of to Messrs. Prosper de Mulder of Doncaster, and by this means one can ensure that unsatisfactory conditions are not encountered. This method has worked very well.

Registration of Food Hawkers and their premises under Section 76 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951.

There are 17 registered as food hawkers within the district and 9 who have premises outside the district. Un-

fortunately a considerable quantity of food is hawked on a Sunday in the Denaby area, and at times greengroceries are found to be in border line condition.

Public Markets

The inspection of the privately owned market in Denaby Main has resulted in a very high standard being obtained from premises used for the sale of food and during the last twelve months no trouble was experienced from this source of supply.

Meat Inspection

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	372	2	2	873	213	—
Number inspected	372	2	2	873	213	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole Carcases condemned	—	1 (casu- alty)	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	59	—	—	18	3	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tubercu- losis and Cysticerci	15·86%	50%	—	2·06%	1·4%	—
Tuberculosis only Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	31	1	—	—	10	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	8·3%	50%	—	—	4·69%	—
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Meat Inspection

The following list records the meat and offal rejected as unfit for sale for human food during the year :—

Beasts

50 Livers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	743 lbs.
31 prs. Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	301 lbs.
25 Heads and Tongues	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	789 lbs.
Carcase Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	860 lbs.
Mesenteric Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71 lbs.
4 Kidneys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11½ lbs.
Intestines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 lbs.
1 Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 lbs.

Sheep

15 Livers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 lbs.
3 pairs Lungs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 lbs.

Pigs

10 Heads	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	142 lbs.
3 Livers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 lbs.
Mesenteric Fat	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 lbs.

Total ... 2,988½ lbs.

SECTION "F"

PREVENTION AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of notifications of infectious diseases received during 1956, was 210 which was 30 fewer than for the previous year. Measles with 93 cases notified was the most prevalent infectious disease during the year.

Scarlet Fever

17 cases were notified, all of which were confirmed, and 5 cases were admitted to hospital. The highest incidence of notifications was in the 5 to 9 year old age group which had 9 cases. There was a drop of 10 in the number of cases notified compared with the figure for 1955.

Whooping Cough

36 notifications were received, representing an increase of 32 cases over the previous year. 21 of the cases were in the 4 to 9 year old age group.

Measles

93 cases occurred during the year compared with 190 notifications in the previous year. Here again the 5 to 9 year old age group had the highest number of notifications with 48.

Dysentery

An outbreak of Dysentery occurred in the district towards the end of April and continued throughout the month of May and into June. Altogether 57 cases were formally notified by General Practitioners, and 4 of these cases were later proved by laboratory investigations to be *Salmonella Typhimurium* infection.

During the outbreak 180 faeces samples were despatched to the laboratory from notified cases, contacts and possible sources of infection. This sampling resulted in a further 24 cases of Sonne Dysentery being found, 5 cases of *Salmonella Typhimurium*, 2 cases of *Salmonella Bredeney*, 2 of *Staphylococcus aureus* and one of *Chlostridium Welchii*. These cases were not formally notified. It should also be mentioned that some of these latter cases were detected as a result of samples taken from canteen staffs.

There were 64 families in which some member was affected, and in 13 of these there were multiple cases. Most of these families lived in modern housing estates.

The 57 cases notified were in the following age categories :—

Babies under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	2
Pre-School Children	...	...	...	...	23
School Children	...	...	...	...	9
Adults	...	...	...	...	23

A similar smaller outbreak had occurred in Mexborough during February and March.

Acute Pneumonia

3 of the 5 cases notified during the year were admitted to hospital, and 5 deaths were attributed to this cause.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Both the cases notified occurred in hospital.

CONISBROUGH U.D.C.
Infectious Diseases (Corrected) 1956
Age Distribution (After Correction)

Disease	Total Cases Notified	Cases after Correction	Under 1 yr.	1 —	2 —	3 —	4 —	5 — 9	10 — 14	15 — 24	25 — 44	45 — 64	65 and Over	Adm. to Hospital	Deaths
Scarlet Fever	17	17	—	—	1	2	2	9	3	—	—	—	—	5	—
Whooping Cough	36	36	2	5	4	4	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Measles	93	93	—	15	10	12	8	48	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dysentery	57	57	1	1	11	6	6	7	1	6	16	2	—	5	—
Acute Pneumonia	5	5	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—
TOTALS	210	210	4	21	27	24	26	75	4	8	16	4	1	17	5

Tuberculosis

16 new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 1 case of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified during the year. The lowest number of new notifications received since 1947. The Pulmonary Tuberculosis incidence rate for the year was 0.90 per thousand of the population. 11 of the 16 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were males, and 7 of the notifications related to men in the 16 to 35 year old age group.

3 deaths were registered from respiratory Tuberculosis, 2 males and 1 female, and the death rate from this disease was 0.16 per thousand of the population. This death rate is the lowest ever recorded, and is a little over half the rate for the average of the 5 years from 1951 to 1955. 2 females died from non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

At the 31st December, 1956, the following number of cases were on the tuberculosis register.

		Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
Males	... ..	92	9
Females	... ..	58	8
		<hr/>	<hr/>
	Totals ...	150	17
		<hr/>	<hr/>

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY FOR 1956

New Cases					Deaths			
Age Groups	Pul.		Non-Pul.		Pul.		Non-Pul.	
Years	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
16—25	3	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
26—35	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
36—45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
46-55	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
56-65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	11	5	1	—	2	1	—	2

Taylors, Printers, Wombwell, Yorks.

